

HOW TO FINISH WOOD FLOORS

. . . old or new

EIGHTH EDITION



A Manual Of Modern
Methods And Materials

(PRICE 10 CENTS)



Prepared by the Technical Staff of
PIERCE & STEVENS, INC.
BUFFALO 3, N. Y.

Foreword

This authentic booklet is expressly prepared for home owners and all other amateur finishers. Complete, easy-to-follow instructions appear in two sections, namely:

SECTION 1: REFINISHING Old Wood Floors

SECTION 2: FINISHING New Wood Floors

Step by step, these sections unfold the accepted procedures in accordance with the most modern methods and materials, tested and approved by professional floor finishers.

Readers are assured by the authors that a careful and complete review should result in many and worthwhile benefits, among them — minimum job cost, enduring beauty, low maintenance. No less important, however, are other substantial rewards of the "do-it-yourself" floor finishing experience, among them — the stimulating satisfaction of personal achievement!

PIERCE & STEVENS, INC.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Helpful advice from the following is gratefully acknowledged: Sandpaper Incorporated, Rockland, Massachusetts; Behr-Manning Co., Tray, New York; Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, New York; Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

The authors are also indebted to several reliable manufacturers of finishing materials, to recognized independent authorities, and to U. S. Government bureaus, from whose printed data much of the information in this booklet was compiled.

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REFINISHING OLD WOOD FLOORS



Do-It-Yourself?

The decision to refinish old wood floors is an important one. To insure a successful outcome, it is essential to consider the entire program in advance of the actual operation. It is wise to consider first whether the existing condition of the floor is reasonably satisfactory from a refinishing standpoint. If so, the job may well be undertaken by the home owner. If, however, the floor is questionable, that is, if it is warped, buckled or otherwise uneven, or if the old finish is very thick or dark or appears extremely resistant to removal, it may be advisable to consult a professional floor finisher. (See the classified section of your local telephone directory for names of reliable floor finishers).

Happily for the home owner, more often than not the floors to be refinished will qualify as a personal undertaking. This booklet is, therefore, primarily intended for home owners, although its directions are quite as valuable as a guide for all finishers.

First Things First

In approaching the job of floor refinishing, it is of first importance to select the most logical sources for the materials and equipment

involved in the job. This selection, however, properly occurs *after* a complete review and understanding of the contents of this booklet. Then, your local paint, hardware, lumber or building supply dealer will gladly cooperate in supplying the recommended materials.

STEP 1. — Preparing the Surface

The primary requisite for a good job is the proper preparation of the wood surface. Regardless of the finishing material used, a smooth, clean wood surface *before the finish is applied* is essential if Grade A results are to be obtained. After all, it must be remembered that the finish itself simply covers and protects the wood and cannot be expected to correct unlevel areas or rough spots.

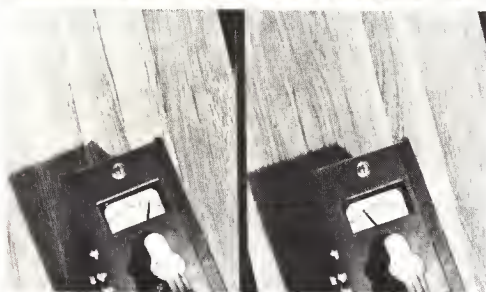
"Gloss" or that "brilliant gleam" is created by the reflection of light rays. The smoother the surface, the greater the reflection; the greater the reflection, the greater the gloss. Furthermore, smooth floors are far easier to clean and to keep clean.

To prepare old wood floors for correct finishing, all previous finishes must be *completely* removed, and the surface must be bare, clean, smooth, dust-free, wax-free, and dry. Power sanding is by far the most widely used method of removing old finishes and is generally considered the most practical and effective, although paint and varnish removers are sometimes used.

Proper Sanding a "Must"

When using the sanding method, don't try to "save" time by sanding too fast or by ignoring any steps which might seem unnecessary. Try to remember that success or failure of the final job depends on how well you accomplish the sanding operation, and that 5 or 10 minutes apparently "saved" by skipping just *one* step might completely nullify *all* of the time, effort and money invested in the job.

To illustrate the relationship of a properly-sanded surface to the success of the finished job, tests were conducted by the laboratories of Pierce & Stevens, Inc., using exact amounts of the same clear finish, applied in exactly the same manner to two oak panels, both sanded with the same power machine, *but using different grades of paper* . . . one panel with "coarse," the other panel with "fine." When the finish was dry, readings of both panels were taken using a Gardner 60° Gloss Meter. The smoother-sanded ("fine") panel registered a gloss over *3 times greater* than that of the other ("coarse") panel! This amazing comparison is readily apparent in the photographs shown on page 5. Note the gloss meter readings (100 for "fine" and 33 for "coarse") and the marked difference in the reflections cast by the name cards placed on each panel under the same lighting conditions.



Other important conclusions may be drawn from these test results, namely:

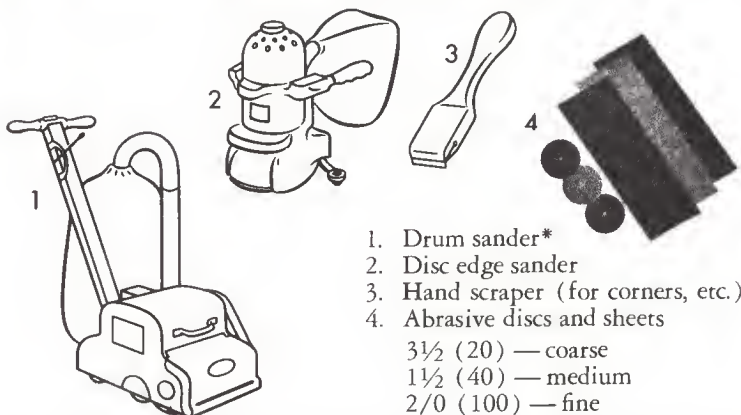
1. A poorly-sanded surface requires an extra amount of finishing material.

2. The application of the finish to a poorly-sanded surface will *not* overcome or correct the roughness resulting from poor sanding. The poorly-sanded test panel was just as rough to the touch *after* the finish was applied as before. On floors, this avoidable condition also results in shorter life of the finish and more difficult cleaning.

3. When applied to a poorly-sanded surface, neither the finish nor the floor to which it is applied will provide the maximum performance of which each is capable.

Good Tools Rentable

Here is the required equipment for the sanding method:



1. Drum sander*
2. Disc edge sander
3. Hand scraper (for corners, etc.)
4. Abrasive discs and sheets
3½ (20) — coarse
1½ (40) — medium
2/0 (100) — fine

** Although there are several different makes of drum sanders available, there are actually only two basic types . . . the tilt-type and the lever-type. On the tilt-type, the sanding drum is raised or lowered on the floor by tilting the machine either backward or forward. On the lever-type, the drum is raised or lowered by means of a lever located on the handle. Regardless of the make or type, any reputable dealer is prepared to rent a good machine in good operating condition, and to instruct in its proper use. The rental fee is nominal and an ample supply of abrasive papers is furnished with the machine . . . you pay only for the paper you use.*

Use of Liquid Removers

When considering the use of paint and varnish remover for removing old floor finishes, remember there are two basic types of removers . . . viscous and non-viscous. The principal difference between the two occurs in the viscous type which contains a retardant bodying agent such as wax, paraffin or oil. This ingredient retards the evaporation of the solvents allowing more time to soften the old finish. (A decided advantage where vertical or irregular surfaces are involved). These viscous-type removers, however, require a neutralizing after-rinse to remove all traces of the bodying agent which may, if not thoroughly removed, retard the drying or otherwise adversely affect the new finish after it is applied.

Non-viscous removers contain no such retarding agents and require no after-rinse. Though non-viscous removers have a faster rate of evaporation, they are usually preferred for removing old finishes from horizontal surfaces such as floors. Because the surface is flat, there is sufficient time for the remover to soften the finish, and the elimination of the after-rinse saves considerable time and effort. It is advisable, however, to first remove any wax or grease using a water-soluble wax-removing powder (such as WAX-OFF or equivalent) *before* attempting to remove the old finish with a non-viscous remover.

Sanding . . . Step-By-Step

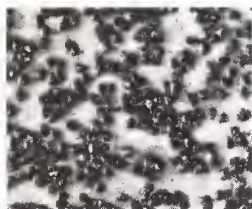
STEP 2. — Sanding

Before the floors are sanded, the following steps should be observed:

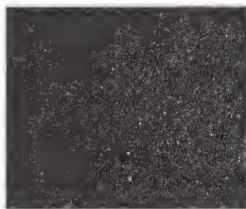
1. Wear clean, soft-soled shoes.
2. Remove all furniture, pictures, shades, etc., from the room.
3. Fasten loose boards, replace broken or badly split boards, and counter-sink all protruding nail heads.
4. Remove base shoe moldings (optional). This facilitates sanding close to the wall, but requires careful handling to prevent breaking of the molding.
5. Open all windows, and close doors of adjoining rooms.

Next, follow the three basic sanding steps:

CHART OF SANDING OPERATIONS — OLD FLOORS			
FLOOR	OPERATION	TYPE OF PAPER	
Covered with Varnish, Shellac, Paint, etc.	First Cut	Coarse	3½ (20)
	Second Cut	Medium	1½ (40)
	Finish Sanding	Fine	2/0 (100)



OPEN-COAT PAPER

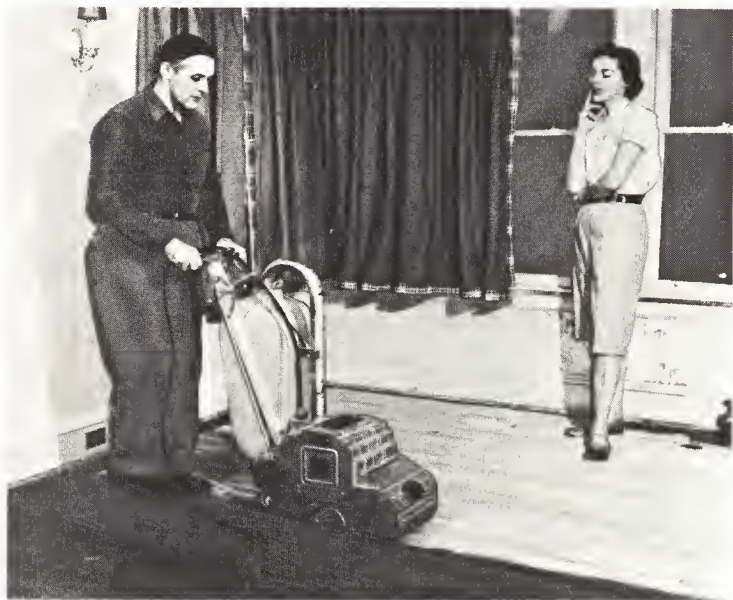


CLOSED-COAT PAPER

FIRST SANDING: The purpose of this initial sanding operation is to remove the old finish down to the bare wood. Using 3½ (20 grit — open-coat) sandpaper in the machine, pass the drum sander slowly over the floor *lengthwise with the floor boards*,* starting at one wall and moving straight to the opposite wall. Then pass the sander *back along the same path*. This return pass enables the machine to pick up the dust created by the first pass. Be sure to follow this procedure throughout the entire sanding schedule.

* (See page 8)

Each complete pass (from wall to wall and return) should overlap previous pass by 2 to 3 inches.

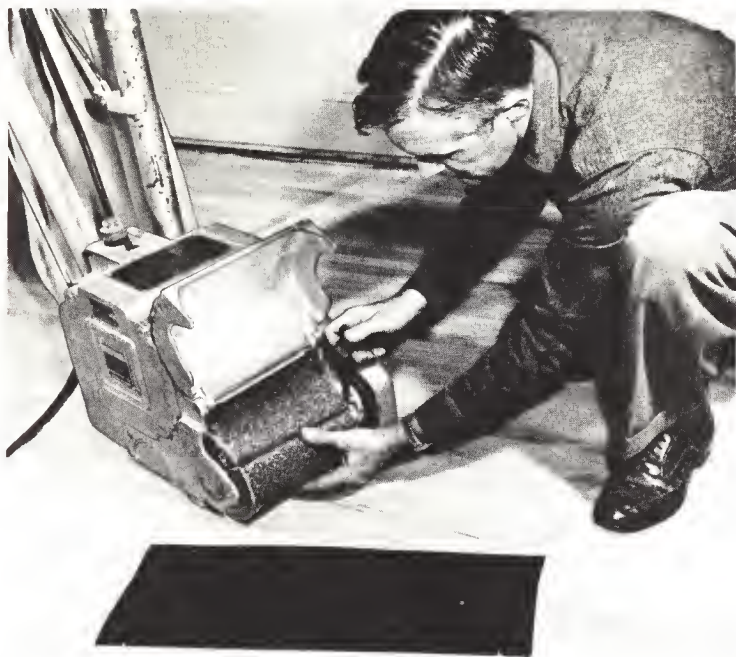


Important: Never stop the forward motion of the sanding machine while the sanding drum is in contact with the floor. This is particularly important when sanding soft woods such as pine with coarse open-coat paper in the sanding machine. If the machine is allowed to rest heavily in one spot, deep cuts, scratches or gouges in the wood will result. If severe, such indentations are impossible to level with the remaining floor area in the subsequent sanding operations.

Although some refinishers prefer diagonal sanding on the first cut, remember that any criss-cross or cross-grain sanding must be followed by lengthwise sanding with the same grit paper.

* On floors such as parquet, where the installation pattern makes it impossible to sand with the grain of the wood, special care must be observed in all sanding operations. It is advisable to remove the old finish with a finer sandpaper on the machine — 3 or 2½ closed coat — to avoid severe sandpaper scratches which are extremely difficult to remove in the subsequent sanding operations.

SECOND SANDING: The purpose of this sanding operation is to remove the roughness caused by the coarse sandpaper used in the initial sanding operation. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ (40) paper in the machine; moving at a slow to medium rate of walking speed, pass drum sander over the floor *lengthwise with the floor boards*. Each complete pass should overlap previous pass from 2 to 3 inches.



Final Sanding Vital

FINAL SANDING: The purpose of this sanding operation is to obtain a perfectly smooth surface, the primary requisite for a Grade A finished job, regardless of the finishing material used. *Although the floor may appear smooth after the second sanding, the final sanding is most essential to insure proper surface preparation.*

Always use 2/0 (100 grit) paper for this operation. Pass the drum sander over the floor *lengthwise with the floor boards*. The rate of walking speed may be increased considerably during this operation. Each complete pass should overlap previous pass from 2 to 3 inches.

Equip the disc edge sander with the same grit paper as the drum sander, and in the same sequence . . . that is, after using $3\frac{1}{2}$ paper in the drum sander, also use $3\frac{1}{2}$ paper for the disc edge sanding, *before the second cut with the drum sander is made.*



Use the disc edge sander along baseboards, on stair treads, and in other areas inaccessible to the drum sander. Use the hand-scraper in areas inaccessible to the disc edge sander . . . behind radiator pipes, etc.

STEP 3. — *Dusting*

Remove all dust from the floor with a vacuum cleaner, dry cloth, brush or dry mop; include also window ledges, baseboards and any other surfaces where dust appears.

STEP 4. — *Applying the Finish*

For full details, see Page 13, Step 4.



FINISHING NEW WOOD FLOORS

Principally because of its attractive grain patterns and its durability, oak is the most widely-used hardwood for new floors. Other hardwoods such as beech, birch and maple are also used, and in some areas softwood flooring such as pine and fir is popular.

STEP 1. — *Preparing the Surface*

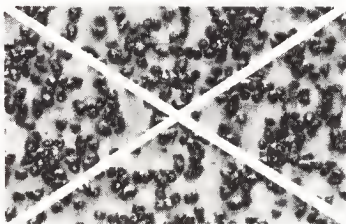
Regardless of kind, wood flooring when received from the lumber yard is milled but not sanded. Thus new flooring must be sanded after installation to prepare the surface for correct finishing. As in the case of refinishing old floors, proper sanding in finishing new floors is of paramount importance. (See Pages 4 and 5)

Sanding — Step-By-Step

STEP 2. — *Sanding*

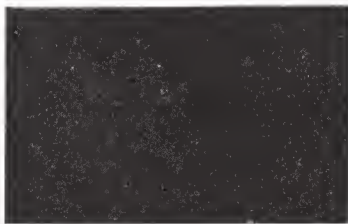
FIRST CUT: The purpose of this sanding operation is to obtain a level, even surface. If the sub-floor was in good condition, and the new top-flooring properly installed, No. 1 (50 grit) paper may be used for the first sanding operation. A coarser grade, No. 2 (36 grit) is recommended if the floor is noticeably uneven. **NOTE:** Open coat abrasive paper (see sketch) should never be used for sanding new floors.

NO



OPEN COAT PAPER

YES



CLOSED COAT PAPER

Using the correct grade of sandpaper in the sanding machine (see chart on Page 12), pass the drum sander slowly over the floor sanding *lengthwise with the floor boards*, starting at one wall and moving straight to the opposite wall. Then pass the sander back along the same path. This return pass enables the machine to pick up the dust created by the first pass. (Be sure to follow this procedure throughout the entire sanding schedule).

Each complete pass (from wall to wall and return) should overlap previous pass by 2 to 3 inches.

Although some finishers prefer diagonal sanding on the first sanding operation, remember that criss-cross or cross-grain sanding must always be followed by length-wise sanding *with the same grit paper*.

CHART OF SANDING OPERATIONS—NEW FLOORS (Use Closed Coat Sandpaper Only)

FLOOR	OPERATION	CONDITION OF FLOOR	GRADE OF SANDPAPER	
Hardwood Oak, Maple, Beech, Birch	First Cut	Uneven Floor	Medium-Coarse	2 (36)
		Ordinary Floor	Fine	1 (50)
	Final Sanding		Extra Fine	2/0 (100)
Softwood Pine, Fir	First Cut	Uneven Floor	Medium-Fine	1½ (40)
		Ordinary Floor	Fine	1 (50)
	Final Sanding		Extra Fine	2/0 (100)

FINAL SANDING: Always use 2/0 (100 grit) paper for this operation. Pass the drum sander over the floor *lengthwise with the floor boards*. The rate of walking speed may be increased considerably during this operation. Each complete pass should overlap previous pass from 2 to 3 inches.

Equip the disc edge sander with the same grit paper as the drum sander and in the same sequence . . . that is, after using No. 1 paper in the drum sander, also use No. 1 paper for the disc edge sanding, before the second cut with the drum sander is made.

Use the disc edge sander along baseboards, on stair treads, and in other areas inaccessible to the drum sander. Use the hand-scraper in areas inaccessible to the disc edge sander . . . behind radiator pipes, etc.



STEP 3. — *Dusting*

Remove all dust from the floor with a vacuum cleaner, dry cloth, brush or dry mop; include also window ledges, baseboards, and any other surfaces where dust appears. Fill nail holes and cracks using 10% white lead putty or plastic wood. If putty is used, wait until the first coat of finish has been applied before filling cracks and nail holes. Tint putty or plastic wood with colors-in-oil to match as nearly as possible the expected color of the newly-finished floor.

STEP 4. — *Applying the Finish*

After the sanding and dusting operations are completed, the floors, old or new, are ready for the application of the finish. This operation should follow as soon as possible, since moisture from the air may enter the open pores of bare wood. If freshly-sanded floors remain exposed for any considerable length of time, the wood pores may absorb an excessive amount of moisture. Later, this moisture may work its way upwards through the pores and attack the finish from beneath, resulting in objectionable "white spots," chipping, peeling, grain-raising, etc.



Choosing the Right Finish

Good Preparation Demands Right Material for Final Satisfaction

Having performed all of the required operations for proper surface preparation, the entire floor finishing cycle is actually 90% completed, as far as time and labor are concerned! *What is your assurance that this expensive time and labor are well-invested?* There is but one answer . . . choosing the right finish. Now, what facts are available to guide that choice?

According to a U. S. Government report on floor finishing materials, "the prime function of a finishing material for wood floors is to protect the wood, but other performance characteristics such as attractive appearance, durability, ease of maintenance, and a capacity for being retouched in worn spots without revealing a patched appearance, are qualities expected from high-grade finishing materials."

Old Versus New

Until recent years, the conventional and accepted finishes for wood floors were shellac and varnish, and the home owner's choice was limited, in the main, to one or the other. Within the last decade, a different type of floor finishing material known as "floor seal" or "penetrating floor seal" made its appearance, providing a third choice.

Then, in 1948, the first major advance in floor finishing occurred with the development and introduction of FABULON, a totally new type of floor finish, created by the same chemists who originated one of the country's finest bowling alley finishes. (FABULON is, in fact, a refinement of that bowling alley finish formula.)

The Scientific Choice

So today the home owner has several materials from which to choose in selecting a floor finish. Whether his newly finished floors will be a source of pride and satisfaction through their beauty, durability, and ease of maintenance . . . or a painful reminder of a task performed in vain because of shabby appearance, short life and constant maintenance . . . depends largely upon his choice of the right finish.

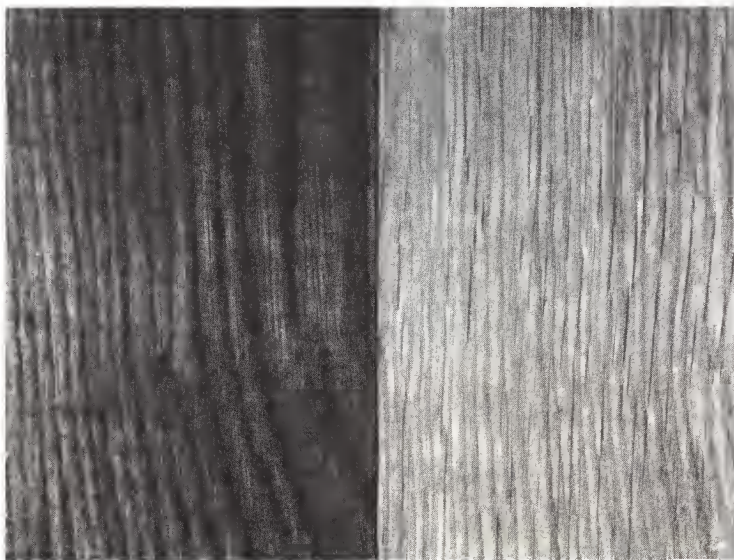
The chosen finish, then, should possess several basic features:

1. Hard, tough and durable to last years rather than months.
2. Apply easily and dry quickly to permit prompt re-use of the newly-finished floor.
3. Beautiful and lustrous to induce owners' pride and satisfaction.
4. Easy to clean and keep clean, to provide more leisure time.
5. Easy to "touch-up"—to readily blend in heavy traffic areas so that eventual worn spots may be re-coated without further resanding.

A review of the principal characteristics, directions for application, methods of maintenance, and results to be expected of the four types of floor finishing materials mentioned above, will aid the home owner in his final selection.

SHELLAC

Shellac is fast-drying and relatively easy to apply. It is packed in two principal types . . . orange shellac and white shellac. Upon application, white shellac darkens the wood less than orange shellac and is usually applied where it is desired to retain as much as possible of the natural tint of the wood. Shellac is usually packaged as a 4-pound or 5-pound cut (a mixture of 4 or 5 pounds of shellac gum dissolved in one gallon of denatured ethyl alcohol). A 2-2½ pound cut (approximately 1/3 reduction of a 4-pound cut) is usually recommended for floors.



ORANGE SHELLAC
ONE COAT—UNFILLED OAK

WHITE SHELLAC
ONE COAT—UNFILLED OAK

Buy Sparingly

Shellac should be fresh when purchased and carefully protected from exposure to sunlight and air to avoid the possibility of deterioration. Therefore, only quantities sufficient for present purposes should be purchased at any given time. To avoid contamination in direct contact with tin, shellac manufacturers usually package in specially-lined metal containers or glass bottles. Any unused portion should be returned to the original container and never left overnight in any other metal container.

Wood Filler Optional

Until recently, the use of wood filler on oak floors prior to the application of shellac was almost invariably recommended. However, after laboratory and field tests proved up to 50% longer life when applied to the bare wood (no filler) in thin coats, many shellac manufacturers now consider the use of wood filler optional. On the other hand, many professional finishers still use filler to obtain a satisfactory appearance. If filler is used, overnight drying time (at least 12 hours) should be allowed before applying the shellac. Filler under shellac is not recommended for maple or pine floors.

Sanding

On oak floors, (filled or unfilled) 2 to 3 coats (2-pound cut) are required. Three coats (2-pound cut) are preferred for maple, as well as for pine and other soft woods. Allow first coat to harden 3 hours before second coat is applied. The first coat should be lightly hand-sanded before the application of the second coat. Allow the second coat at least overnight drying time before applying third coat.

Waxing Advisable

Since the abrasive action of footsteps on shellacked floors creates frictional heat which softens the finish and permits the entrance of dirt and grime, the life of the finish is thereby reduced unless regularly protected with wax. Waxing is recommended at least monthly, frequently weekly. Periodically, all old soiled wax should be removed with warm water and mild soap suds. Because shellac, of all finishes, is generally considered the most susceptible to water-spotting, prolonged contact of soap and water with shellacked floors should be avoided in this cleaning operation. Water deposited by rubbers, boots, etc., on shellacked floors, unless promptly removed, often whitens and softens the finish. Also, the shellac film tends to embrittle with age, causing the floors to become susceptible to scratching and marring.

Although the cost per gallon for shellac is frequently less than that of other floor finishes, more and more users prefer to discount this initial "economy" in favor of the *total* or ultimate economy of longer-lasting, easier-to-maintain floor finishes.

VARNISH

Slower Drying

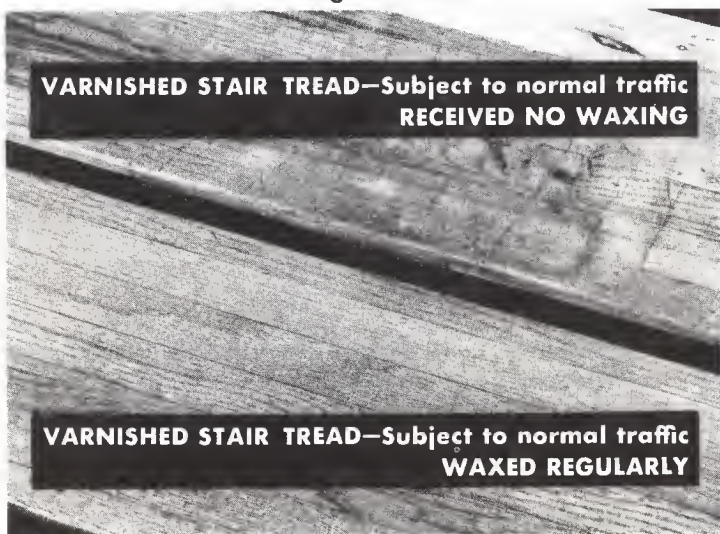
Like shellac, varnish is available at wide ranges of price and quality. Cheap varnishes are usually poor in quality and tend to become brittle, powder or show white scars. Although varnish is generally considered more attractive than shellac, its extreme slow-drying has created a relative preference for faster-drying shellac for floor finishing. So-called "quick dry" varnishes are often less durable than standard varnishes. Both all-purpose varnishes and varnishes for floors or other specific uses are available.

Filler Usually Preferred

Since the average acceptable floor varnish requires at least 24 hours to dry, it is necessary to protect the newly varnished surface from dust, lint, insects, etc., during this drying period, at least until the finish becomes tack-free (4-8 hours). On oak floors, the use of a filler is preferred prior to the application of the first coat of varnish. The filler should dry at least 12 hours before varnishing. Filler on maple floors or on pine or other soft woods is not advised. For most floors, 3 coats of varnish are recommended.

Most varnishes are packaged ready to apply, and when reduction is required, turpentine is ordinarily used. Both the first and second coats should be hand-sanded when dry. All coats require a 24 hour drying period at normal temperature and humidity.

Waxing Advisable



Although varnish outranks shellac in water resistance, it is nevertheless susceptible to scratching and marking and becomes progressively darker with age. Varnish is characteristically a softer finish and in time dirt and grime may unduly harm the finish, resulting in unsightly floor areas. For cleaning varnished floors, soap should be used sparingly, and when used, should be thoroughly removed. Periodic waxing reduces the time and effort otherwise required to keep varnished floors clean and attractive.

SEALS

Not Surface Coatings

Unlike shellac and varnish, both of which are *surface coatings*, most floor seals are formulated to penetrate into the wood and harden at the surface to seal the floor against dirt, moisture, stains and other foreign materials. Although wood floors are thus sealed, the actual surface of the wood is exposed to the abrasive action of footsteps unless some surface protection is provided. For this reason, constant waxing of sealed floors is necessary. If regular waxing is neglected, the wood itself is exposed and, therefore, subject to premature wear.

No Filler

Since one of the chief purposes of wood filler is to seal the floors, filler is not recommended under penetrating floor seals. If filler is used, the penetrative effect of the seal is so greatly reduced as to virtually become akin to a surface finish.

Apply Liberally

Most floor seals are applied with a brush or a lamb's wool mop. The seal is applied liberally and the correct amount penetrates after about 15 to 20 minutes. Any surplus material remaining on the surface after that period should be removed with a dry cloth or mop. After 12 to 24 hours, depending upon drying conditions, the surface is buffed lightly with a power buffer, using fine steel wool; then the second coat of seal is applied. Before the second coat dries on the surface, any excess material should be removed as before. The second coat is allowed to dry thoroughly—about 24 hours—and the floor is again buffed with fine steel wool to obtain a hard, smooth-wearing surface.

Most Seals Need Waxing

The sealed floor is now ready for waxing. Paste and semi-paste waxes usually require polishing or buffing and should be applied in several thin coats. A common method for waxing sealed floors favors the application of a coat of paste or semi-paste wax over the seal and thorough buffing to provide a protective surface; then, follow as needed with maintenance coats of liquid wax.

Principally because constant maintenance is required for adequate protection and appearance, the use of floor seals is generally confined to schools and other institutions where proper waxing and buffing equipment is available, and where experienced labor in operating this equipment and in caring for the floors is regularly employed.

FABULON

A Modern Method

FABULON, the most modern type of floor finish, is a surface coating especially formulated to lastingly protect and beautify wood floors. FABULON flows easily over the pre-sanded floor surface and seeks its own level, affording a base for the second coat of FABULON. *FABULON, therefore, requires no wood filler.* The use of filler not only destroys much of the natural beauty of the wood but also lessens the durability of the finish due to improper adhesion, adds another operation to the floor finishing cycle, is difficult (often messy) to apply, and needlessly delays the re-use of the finished floor.

Fastest Drying

FABULON, easily applied by brush or roller, dries tack-free within 15 minutes . . . ready for the second coat in one hour! The first coat, when dry, should be lightly hand-sanded before the second coat is applied. FABULON is normally described as a finish of "radiant satin sheen." If, however, a brilliant high gloss is preferred, simply apply a third coat (reduced 4 parts of FABULON to 1 part of Fabulon REDUCER), after allowing the second coat to dry at least four hours, preferably overnight. The third coat should dry overnight before the room is subjected to normal use.

FABULON may also be applied over stained floors after any standard brand of *oil* stain in desired color is applied in accordance with the manufacturer's directions. Allow stain to dry overnight and wipe thoroughly with clean dry cloths before applying FABULON.

Stable in Storage

FABULON does not "settle" or "skin-over" in the container; thus no stirring or shaking is required. Even a small amount of FABULON will remain in good, usable condition for years when stored in a sealed container.



Never Needs Waxing

In actual laboratory and field tests, FABULON far outlasts ordinary floor finishes. In addition, the FABULON film is so hard and tough and so resistant to dirt, grime and common stains that *waxing is never needed*. A simple dusting with a dry mop or wiping with a damp cloth is usually sufficient to keep FABULONed floors bright and clean.

Easy Re-Do

Resanding should never become necessary providing the FABULONed floors have received reasonable care. When signs of wear eventually appear in heavy-traffic areas, "blend-patching" is possible without sanding or necessity of refinishing the entire floor. If, after years of heavy wear, a refinishing is advisable, a thorough cleaning of the floor is sufficient to prepare it for the FABULON treatment.

(FABULON is also an ideal finish for genuine inlaid linoleum).

A Friendly Suggestion

After the floors are refinished and while the room is still empty, consider refinishing furniture, windows, woodwork, etc. Write to the Consumer Service Division of Pierce & Stevens, Inc., Buffalo 3, N. Y., for a free booklet entitled, "HOW TO FINISH FURNITURE AND OTHER WOOD INTERIORS . . . OLD OR NEW."



SUMMARY

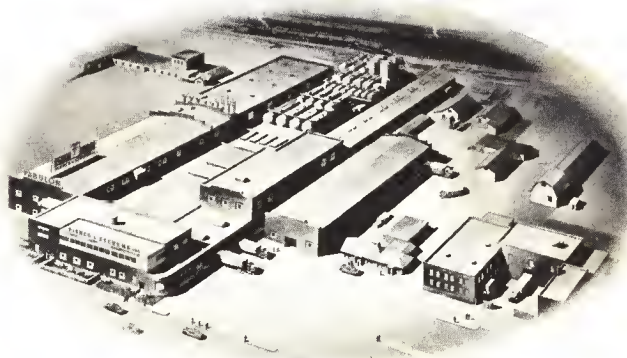
Having read the contents of this booklet, you are ready to undertake your floor-finishing or refinishing project. For your convenience, here is a brief summary of the step-by-step procedures recommended in this manual. Check this summary before you begin, and use it as a quick reference to guide you through the entire job.

Refinishing . . . OLD WOOD FLOORS

- First — DO-IT-YOURSELF? . . . or consult a professional floor finisher?
- Second — Removal of old finish . . . Sanding? . . . or liquid remover?
- Third — Choose the right finish.
- Fourth — Select a reliable dealer for materials and equipment.
- Fifth — Prepare the room.
- Sixth — Prepare the surface of the floor.
- Seventh — Apply the finish according to manufacturer's directions.

Finishing . . . NEW WOOD FLOORS

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Plant, Laboratories and Offices
Pierce & Stevens, Inc., Buffalo 3, N. Y.

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